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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the comments of the Republic of Iraq on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 10.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Comments of Iraq on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace"

1. In general and in the final analysis, the report of the Secretary-General reflects the Western and particularly the United States conception of what the role of the United Nations should be in the so-called "new international order".

2. The report of the Secretary-General seeks to impose the Security Council mechanism on the handling of issues between States. The experience of past years has confirmed that the Security Council is almost completely submissive to the will of the United States of America and its Western allies, and we cannot therefore expect third world issues to be dealt with justly and fairly. That double standards are being employed has become abundantly clear, and this is firmly established in the manner in which the Security Council deals with international issues and with issues relating to third world countries in particular. In light of this fact, how can States yield any measure of their independence to a body that does not guarantee justice and fairness in its operation?

3. This has repercussions on the concept of "preventive diplomacy". What is the impartial source that we can trust to provide the necessary information? The experience of the last few years in particular has confirmed the hegemony exercised by United States and Western parties over international institutions, commissions of inquiry and other United Nations bodies and over the conclusions drawn from the information they provide. The role of third world countries in such activities has diminished, and no trust can therefore be placed in the fairness and accuracy of the information on the basis of which the exercise of "preventive diplomacy" is justified.

Any State may be an exposed target for the ambitions of particular Powers and States as a result of the specific information that they provide on that State under the cloak of "preventive diplomacy", particularly since it is not in the power of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to furnish any guarantees that the information thus obtained by the United Nations will be used to promote the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and not to serve the particular political interests of specific parties.

4. The references made in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the weakening or diminution of the principle of the sovereignty of States to the advantage of the United Nations and of issues such as democracy and human rights, even if better formulated, give rise to strong and legitimate concern. In the current situation of the United Nations, with the imposition of the Western and particularly the United States conception of what the United Nations role should be, with attempts to impose the mechanisms of the Security Council on international issues when hegemony over the Council is being exercised by the United States and its Western allies and with the inability of the Secretary-General in such circumstances to furnish guarantees of the fairness of the arrangements and measures required by preventive diplomacy, the actual practice of what the Secretary-General urges will be to the detriment of States and particularly the developing countries.

An example to this effect is the imposition by the United States, the United Kingdom and France of aerial exclusion zones on northern and southern Iraq, an unlawful and internationally prohibited act. The spokesman for the Secretary-General of the United Nations has on more than one occasion affirmed that the United Nations has no connection with this action. Nevertheless, the United States and its allies shamelessly and arrogantly claim that they are thereby implementing Security Council resolutions.

Another example is the United States-European military campaign for the invasion of Somalia under the cloak of the United Nations. The recent bloody events have revealed some of the true aspects of this invasion, and they confirm the impotence of the United Nations and its lack of influence on the policies and schemes of the United States and its allies.

5. The real financial, administrative and operational situation of the United Nations clearly demonstrates its inability to undertake any peace-keeping operation while relying on its own capacities. The United Nations therefore operates on a basis of "delegation" and "proxy" that allows a State that has the power and a vested interest to sponsor military intervention devoid of any role for the United Nations or the international community in whose name the intervention was approved. The current international situation is characterized by the attempt of one State to dominate the world and to control the United Nations and the conduct of its work and use it to encroach on the sovereignty and independence of States and give a specific interpretation to international peace and security that promotes its own political and economic goals. The hegemony of the United States of America and its Western allies over the United Nations and over the Security Council in particular is leading to a diminution of justice and equality, to the increasing use of two different standards and to the dissemination of a particular and selective interpretation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law.

The global aggression against Iraq between 17 January and 28 February 1991 is a major example of this phenomenon. The United States of America and its allies proceeded, by prior intent, to transform the resolutions of the Security Council on the issue of Kuwait from an endeavour under the auspices of the Council for the removal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait into a global United States-Western act of military aggression aimed at destroying the civilian infrastructure of the country. They dropped more than 107,000 tons of bombs and explosives on plants, factories, farms, roads, bridges, oil refineries, railways and drinking-water-supply facilities in cities and in the countryside and on civilian hospitals and shelters, civilian populated neighbourhoods, schools and houses of worship. This brutal aggression extended to all parts of Iraq, from the far north to the extreme south and from the remote west to the eastern boundaries.

As well as attacking Iraq's civilian infrastructure, the United States and Western coalition forces carried out a whole series of attacks, using missiles and laser-guided bombs in thousands of aerial sorties, in which they sought to assassinate the political leadership in Iraq.

6. In the context of current circumstances and conditions in the world, a response to the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to link regional structures with the United Nations peace-keeping mechanism would

expose regional organizations to the risk of destroying their independence and to their falling under the tutelage of the Security Council. This would mean their becoming an executive instrument of the will of the Council and their departure from their true objectives and the principles of their founding charters, particularly since the employment of double standards by the Security Council and the United Nations in regard to third world issues has never been more evident than it is now.

7. While we do not in principle oppose the assumption by the United Nations of additional functions and responsibilities in the prevention and settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security on the basis of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and while we do not reject the principle of cooperation, coordination and complementarity between regional organizations and the United Nations, we nevertheless have serious and substantive reservations with regard to what we can expect in terms of concrete actions based primarily on the violation of the principle of the sovereignty of States and on according those States that exercise hegemony over the Security Council and the United Nations the opportunity to intervene in the internal affairs of other States, particularly the developing countries.

8. For all of the foregoing reasons, we must state that no confidence can be placed in the proposals presented in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" before radical reforms are made in the working procedures of the Security Council and the United Nations and before there is a change in the situation regarding the monopoly on decision-making exercised by the United States of America and its Western allies. When there is an appreciable change in this essential aspect and there emerges an equilibrium that ensures trust, it will then be possible to have confidence that the themes and objectives presented in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations can be implemented in a fair and just manner.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

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LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

QUESTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE RELEVANT ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA II
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVE ON OPPORTUNITY AND PARTICIPATION

Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 11, 12, 20, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 45, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59, 65, 66, 71, 72, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 107, 108, 109, 114, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 151, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October 1993

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-Eighth Session of the General Assembly met in New York on 4 October 1993 to coordinate their positions and to consider joint action on issues of concern to the Non-Aligned Movement. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with satisfaction the Report of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement on the activities of the Movement since Indonesia assumed its Chairmanship in September 1992. They considered that those activities had contributed meaningfully towards implementing the decisions taken at the Tenth Summit and enhancing the important role of the Movement in international relations, as well as further promoting solidarity and unity among its members. In this regard, they reiterated the principles and objectives of the Movement and expressed their determination to build upon the positions identified in the Final Documents adopted by the Jakarta Summit.

3. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered the recent developments concerning the question of Palestine and took note of the momentous event of 13 September 1993. They regarded the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-government Arrangements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the government of Israel, as a positive step. In this regard, they reaffirmed that this step should lead expeditiously to a comprehensive, just and lasting solution on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the full withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. They remain unflinching in their resolve to support the Palestinian people in their quest to achieve their inalienable rights including their right to establish a sovereign independent State on their own national territory. They reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine and stressed the need for an effective and broad role of the United Nations in implementing the agreement and in providing all kinds of assistance to the Palestinian people.

4. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their deep alarm at the continuing tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They called on the Security Council to fully implement all its resolutions including resolutions 770 on humanitarian assistance and 836 on UN safe areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a matter of urgency. They reaffirmed their condemnation of acts of aggression and the obnoxious practice of "ethnic cleansing" committed by Serbian and Croatian forces. They reiterated their support for all UN Security Council resolutions which uphold the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and reject the acquisition of territories by force. They supported the continuing peace efforts on the basis of the United Nations Charter, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as the London Peace Accords. In this regard, they underlined the need to respect Security Council resolutions demanding the cessation of hostilities.

5. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with profound satisfaction that the multi-party negotiating forum in South Africa has scheduled 27 April 1994 as the date for the first democratic elections. They expressed the hope that it will lead to the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial society in South Africa. However, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed deep concern at the escalation of political violence in South Africa and in this regard they called upon the South African authorities to exercise their primary responsibility to maintain security for all their citizens. They welcomed the call by the President of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, to lift economic sanctions against South Africa. They also welcomed the decision of the O.A.U. Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa to recommend the lifting of the oil embargo after the establishment and commencement of the work of the Transitional Executive Council. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also expressed support for Mr. Mandela's call for the international community to assist in the development of South Africa.

6. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with appreciation the significant progress made since the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries on the negotiations on Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands, and welcomed the endorsement by the Negotiating Council for the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands into Namibia and the agreement reached between the Governments of Namibia and South Africa respectively, to complete the reintegration process by 28 February 1994.

7. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed with satisfaction resolution 864 of the Security Council to put an embargo on arms and oil to UNITA for its continuation on the Angolan war and refusal to respect the people's will.

8. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the statement made by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the development of the crisis between his country and France, United Kingdom and the United States. In this regard, they reiterated the position as reflected in the Final Documents adopted by the Jakarta Summit which welcomed Libya's acceptance of United Nations Security Council resolution 731 and called upon the parties concerned to refrain from escalation of the crisis, and seek to find a peaceful and just settlement in accordance with the norms of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

9. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the successful implementation of the peace process in Cambodia in accordance with the Paris Agreements. They were gratified by the successful elections conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), and completion of the work of the elected Constituent Assembly with the promulgation of a new democratic constitution as well as formation of a new Government. They expressed their support to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman in his efforts to unify the Cambodian people and bringing about national reconciliation.

10. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their solidarity with the people and Government of Nicaragua and called upon the main political forces to continue with their efforts towards a national dialogue in order to achieve the social and economic reconstruction of Nicaragua. They also invited the international community to maintain their support for Nicaragua in order to overcome their economic and political problems and to achieve, in peace, the consolidation of its democracy.

11. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the statement delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, particularly his comments regarding the issue of the economic, commercial and financial embargo carried out by the United States against Cuba. They reiterated their solidarity with the Republic of Cuba and reaffirmed the positions taken in that regard by the Heads of State or Government at the Jakarta Summit.

12. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their conviction that, in the light of changing international conditions, the United Nations continues to provide the framework for effective cooperation and dialogue on the basis of the principle of sovereign equality among States. They emphasized that the United Nations, as the only universal multilateral forum, has a crucial role to play in the maintenance

of international peace and security. They further reiterated their conviction that the Organization has a fundamental role to play in the establishment of a just and equitable system of international relations, on the basis of full respect for the principles enshrined in its Charter.

13. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also emphasized the functions and powers of the General Assembly relevant to the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter, and expressed their determination to actively work in this regard.

14. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed satisfaction at the effective role played by the Non-Aligned countries in the important negotiations conducted within the United Nations since the Tenth Summit. They expressed their conviction that the potential for cooperation and coordination within the Movement on the critical issues facing the international community, should be realized during the 48th Session of the General Assembly, with the aim of evolving common positions on questions of common interest and of promoting further the solidarity among its members. They considered that meetings of Non-Aligned countries during the 48th Session, both in Committees and at the Coordinating Bureau level, would be a positive contribution to that end.

15. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed appreciation of the positive contribution made by the Non-Aligned countries during negotiations and discussions on the Report of the Secretary-General on "An Agenda for Peace" and reaffirmed that any implementation of the proposals contained therein should be based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. They took note of Resolution 47/120 and Resolution 47/120 B of the General Assembly and that, in that context, the Movement of the Non-Aligned countries has sought to ensure that the new challenges be addressed within the framework of the Charter provisions. In this regard, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation also reaffirmed that the members of the Movement would continue to maintain the position taken by the Non-Aligned countries regarding the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in the implementation of the recommendations and in the negotiations that may be conducted in the future on the outstanding issues in the Report.

16. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed the importance of continuing the work on the revitalization of the General Assembly in a comprehensive manner in order to allow it to fulfill its role, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, ensure

transparency, establish a balanced relationship between the General Assembly and the other principal organs of the United Nations, as well as accountability of the principal organs of the United Nations, in particular that of the Security Council, to the General Assembly. They also expressed their commitment for the Non-Aligned countries to continue to work constructively in the consideration of the revitalization process, similar to the intensive consultations in 1993 which led to the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 47/233 by consensus.

17. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation emphasized the importance of ensuring transparency and enhancing credibility of the Security Council and of also ensuring that the role of the Security Council conforms to its mandate as defined in the United Nations Charter.

18. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, in the context of the democratization of the United Nations and bearing in mind the principle of sovereign equality of States, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General in response to resolution No. 47/62 in which member States - many of them Non-Aligned countries - had expressed the view that there should be a comprehensive review of the membership of the Security Council and related issues, emphasized that the matter should be considered further by the General Assembly at its 48th Session.

19. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation were of the view that a comprehensive review of peace keeping operations of the United Nations was a priority issue for the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, considering the increasing number, complexity and cost of these operations. They decided to entrust the Coordinating Bureau with the task of urgently addressing the issue, through an open-ended working group, in all its aspects as well as the possibility of wider participation of Non-Aligned countries in the discussion of this issue in the United Nations.

20. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the coordinated participation of the members of the Movement States Parties to the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons during the work of the First Preparatory Committee for the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT in 1995. They emphasized the need to continue to coordinate positions of members of the Movement in this regard, in accordance with the decision of the Jakarta Summit, particularly on the non-fulfillment by nuclear-weapon States of commitments undertaken in Article VI of the Treaty for nuclear disarmament within a time-bound framework, for according credible security assurances and for providing technical assistance to all non-nuclear states on a non-discriminatory, predictable and long-term basis. They called for a fresh appraisal of the various provisions of the Treaty in the light

of changes in the international situation. Recalling the decision taken at the Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned countries, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation of States Parties to the Treaty endorsed the nomination of Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, to the Presidency of the 1995 Conference.

21. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the decisions taken by the nuclear-weapon states concerning the de facto moratoria on nuclear testing and their renewed commitment to work towards a comprehensive test ban. They endorsed the work of the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference in seeking the discontinuance of all tests in all environments and for all time. They also endorsed the decision by the Conference on Disarmament to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban. They further affirmed that the pursuit of this objective under the auspices of the Amendment Conference and the Conference on Disarmament is mutually supportive and complementary. They stressed the importance of the expeditious conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, in view of the contribution it can make to nuclear disarmament and to nuclear non-proliferation.

22. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation in reviewing the world economic situation and the status of international economic relations, underlined the continued validity of the assessment and conclusions outlined in the Final Documents of the Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Jakarta and that of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (SMC) held in Bali in May 1993. They noted that the international economy had failed to achieve significant improvement over the past year and has continued to be characterized by a deepening economic malaise, continuing imbalances and pervasive uncertainties. They also noted that the persistent recession in the developed countries and continuing economic stagnation in many developing countries were stifling the development efforts of the developing countries. Noting the increasing recognition of the relationship between peace, security and development they reiterated their belief that the continuing bleak external environment could seriously undermine international peace, security and stability.

23. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also stressed that such external macro-economic constraints severely affected the developing countries and thereby greatly exacerbated their external debt and debt service burdens and worsen the already inadequate external financial inflows. These constraints furthermore have negatively affected their terms of trade, the commodity export prices as well as their access to the markets and technology of the developed countries. Moreover, they noted with alarm the harsh impact of such an adverse environment

on the most vulnerable sectors of society, particularly in the developing countries, which subsist in severe poverty and were often afflicted by disease, illiteracy, hunger and starvation. Given that precarious situation, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their strong belief that urgent measures and commitments must, of necessity, be directed towards resolving global development problems, particularly in the developing countries which also affect the interests of the developed countries.

24. Recognizing that piecemeal and ad-hoc approaches do not address fully world economic problems, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that there was no alternative to a genuine and constructive dialogue for finding effective global solutions to these global problems. In this context, they called upon all developed and developing countries to jointly build upon the recent positive developments in the area of international economic cooperation and to demonstrate their political commitments for strengthening such cooperation for development.

25. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that it was timely to engage in a constructive and meaningful dialogue between the North and the South. They stressed that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the economic imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibilities, and that it should be carried out in the context of the United Nations. This dialogue should be aimed at creating a just, equitable system of international economic relations in which the aspirations of every country for prosperity and development could be attainable. In this vein, they stressed the paramount importance of maintaining and strengthening the spirit of cooperation and partnership.

26. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their deep appreciation to the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement for his initiative in carrying out the decision of the Heads of State or Government of the member states manifested at the Tenth Summit in Jakarta to reactivate the North-South dialogue. They particularly welcomed his meeting with the Chairman of the Group of Seven in Tokyo last July to convey the Movement's new orientations and approaches with regard to the need to reactivate the North - South dialogue on international development issues. They noted the positive response of the Group of Seven to the developing countries' initiative for establishing a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of mutual interest. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation therefore pledged their commitment to build upon these significant and tangible steps toward a comprehensive dialogue on international economic and development issues, and considered the forthcoming International Conference on

Population and Development in Cairo, in 1994, as one of the opportunities for advancing towards the realization of this dialogue and partnership.

27. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation agreed to collaborate closely with the Group of 77 for the reactivation of North-South dialogue. They stressed the importance of projecting coordinated positions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 during the 48th Session of the General Assembly.

28. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that South-South cooperation is a vital vehicle for promoting development and also an integral element for attaining a new and equitable international economic order. In this context, they reiterated that it was imperative for the developing countries to further intensify economic cooperation among themselves through, inter-alia, the development of a more effective means of pooling their resources, expertise and experiences within the South itself. In this regard, they welcomed the endorsement of the proposal to establish the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 by the Eight Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-Up Coordinating Committee (IFCC-VIII), held in Panama, September 1993, and the convening of a joint meeting of an ad-hoc group of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in New York. Furthermore, they mandated the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York to work in close cooperation and consultation with the Chairman of the Group of 77 and, among other things, to take all necessary steps to operationalize the Joint Coordinating Committee including the formulation of the terms of reference of the Committee.

29. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the need to strengthen the United Nations in the economic and social fields, so as to make it more responsive to the development needs of the developing countries. They stressed that the key issues of economic growth and development were global in nature and that the United Nations system was therefore the most appropriate forum for their deliberation and solution. They further reiterated their commitment to the guiding principles of the General Assembly resolution 45/264 and expressed their hope that the present impasse being experienced by the international community in reaching a consensus on the restructuring of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, would be expeditiously resolved without jeopardizing the development interests of the developing countries. In this context, they expressed their concern with the proposal which was aimed at reducing the participation and representation of the developing countries in the United Nations bodies particularly those pertaining to operational activities for development.

30. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their firm commitment to participate actively in the World Summit for Social Development which will be held in Copenhagen in March 1995. They considered that the core issues to be addressed by the Summit: poverty, unemployment and social cohesion, are of crucial interest to the Non-Aligned countries. They therefore resolved to make every effort to assure the success of the said Conference.

31. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights and reaffirmed the relevant parts of the Final Documents of the Jakarta Summit.

32. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the proposal of Egypt on the dates 26 - 31 May 1994 for the convening of the inter-Summit Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cairo, Egypt.

33. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned countries welcomed the admission of the Republic of Honduras and the Kingdom of Thailand as full members of the Movement; the participation of the Kyrgyz Republic as Observer; and of the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic as Guests.